



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/820,893	04/08/2004	Seppo Rousu	KOLS.104PA	8892

7590 03/29/2006

Hollingsworth & Funk, LLC
Suite 125
8009 34th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55425

EXAMINER

EWART, JAMES D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/820,893	Applicant(s) ROUSU ET AL	
	Examiner James D. Ewart	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20,22-41 and 43-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20,22-40 and 43-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 41 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed February 21, 2006, have been fully considered by Examiner, but they are moot in view of new grounds of rejection. The Examiner has found applicable art for the original objected claims 21,25 and 40 and thus is rejecting the claims with these limitations and submitting another non-final action.
2. The amendment to the title has overcome the objection and the Examiner withdraws the objection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless – (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 25, 38, 40, 45,46 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sandhu et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,867,733).

Referring to claims 25, 45 and 46, Sandhu et al teaches a data communication method in a communication system (Column 2, lines 34-35), comprising: transmitting and receiving speech and/or data by means of a mobile device of the communication system and by using a predetermined transmission resource (Column 2, Lines 58-61), determining the location of the mobile device of the communication system (Column 2, Lines 36-38), transmitting with the speech or data, information about the location of the mobile device to a predetermined group of

users by using a predetermined transmission resource (Column 2, Lines 58-61) taking predefined privacy levels assigned to predetermined groups or to users belonging to predetermined groups are taken into account in the transmission of information about the location of the mobile device (Column 5, Lines 53-65).

Referring to claim 38, Sandhu et al teaches a telecommunication system (Column 2, lines 34-35), comprising: mobile devices and at least one network element (Figure 1), the system comprising means to determine the location of a mobile device (Column 2, Lines 36-38), transmitting means in the mobile device to transmit speech and/or data to the network element by using a predetermined transmission resource (Column 2, Lines 58-61), and to transmit information about the location of the mobile device by using the same predetermined transmission resources (Column 2, Lines 58-61), wherein predefined privacy levels assigned to predetermined groups or to users belonging to predetermined groups are taken into account in the transmission of information about the location of the mobile device (Column 5, Lines 53-65), a network server configured to receive information about the location of the mobile device (Column 2, Lines 39-43 and Figure 4), and a network server configured to store the information (Figure 4).

Referring to claims 40 and 47, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein the time when the location was determined and the method with which the location was determined is included in the location information (Column 4, Line 66 to Column 5, Line 2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-9, 12,14,18-20,22-24,28-30,35,36,39 and 43 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al in view of Kinnunen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,544,225).

Referring to claims 1, 28, 35 and 43, Sandhu et al teaches a data communication method in a communication system (Column 2, lines 34-35), comprising: transmitting and receiving speech and/or data by means of a mobile device of the communication system and by using a predetermined transmission resource (Column 2, Lines 58-61), determining the location of the mobile device of the communication system (Column 2, Lines 36-38), transmitting with the speech or data, information about the location of the mobile device to a predetermined group of users by using a predetermined transmission resource (Column 2, Lines 58-61), but does not teach wherein the location information includes information regarding a method with which the location was determined. Kinnunen et al. teaches wherein the location information includes information regarding a method with which the location was determined (Column 2, Lines 22-24,47 & 58-64 and Column 8, Lines 62-65). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al with the teaching of Kinnunen et al. wherein the location information includes

Art. Unit: 2617

information regarding a method with which the location was determined to indicate the accuracy of the location data (Column 8, Lines 36-38)

Referring to claim 2, Sandhu et al further teaches determining the location in the mobile device (Column 2, Line 36).

Referring to claims 3 and 30, Sandhu et al further teaches determining the location using a satellite positioning system (Column 2, Lines 37).

Referring to claims 4 and 29, Sandhu et al. further teaches establishing a packet switched connection between the mobile device and a network element of the communication system as the predetermined transmission resource (Figure 2, 32).

Referring to claim 5, Sandhu et al further teaches transmitting information about the location in response to a command given by the user of the device (Column 2, Lines 39-43).

Referring to claim 6, Sandhu et al further teaches detecting a change in the location of the mobile device; transmitting information about the location on the basis of the detection (Column 3, Lines 2-5 & Column 6, Lines 11-14).

Referring to claim 7, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein the mobile device is participating a group call (Column 5, Lines 38-43 and Column 8, Lines 11-12).

Referring to claim 8, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein the predetermined group of users is participating in a group call (Column 5, Lines 38-43 & Column 8, Lines 11-12).

Referring to claim 9, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein at least one user of the predetermined group of users receives the information about the location using a mobile device (Column 2, Lines 34-35).

Referring to claim 12, Sandhu et al further teach wherein at least one packet comprising information about the location is transmitted among speech or data packets (Column 2, Lines 39-43 and Column 7, Lines 37-39).

Referring to claim 14, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein the information about the location of the mobile device is sent as a separate message (Column 6, Lines 4-6 and Column 4, Lines 64-66).

Referring to claim 18, Sandhu et al further teaches receiving a location query from the system (Column 6, Lines 4-6), and determining and transmitting information about the location of the mobile device in response to the query (Column 5, Line 67). The mobile device request is from the system.

Referring to claim 19, Sandhu et al. further teaches wherein each device participating in the group call transmits information about its location to a predetermined participant in the group call (Column 2, Lines 39-43), and the predetermined participant in the group call transmits the information about the location of each device to all participants (Column 2, Lines 58-62). Examiner equates the service provider server with the predetermined participant.

Referring to claim 20, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein the time when location was determined is included in the location information (Column 4, Line 66 to Column 5, Line 2).

Referring to claim 22, Sandhu et al further teaches transmitting location information to a network server connected to the communication system (Column 2, Lines 39-43 and Figure 4), and storing location information in the network server (Figure 4).

Referring to claim 23, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein the location information is sent without intervention by the user of the device (Column 4, Lines 63-66).

Referring to claim 24, Sandhu et al further teaches wherein the information about the location of the mobile device is used as input information for an application running in a mobile device or a computer (Column 3, Lines 6-10).

Referring to claim 36, Sandhu et al further teaches further comprising a network element configured to act as a group management server (Column 8, Lines 36-38) and at least two

Art Unit: 2617

mobile devices configured to participate in a group call (Column 2, Lines 34-35 & 58-62 and Column 5, Lines 35-47).

Referring to claim 39, Sandhu et al further teaches a network server configured to transmit location information relating to a mobile device to a group of other devices (Column 2, Lines 58-62 and Figure 4).

6. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. in view of Jones (US Patent Publication No. 2003/0079135)

Referring to claim 10, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 10, but do not teach wherein at least one user receives the information about the location by using a personal computer. Jones teaches wherein at least one user receives the information about the location by using a personal computer (0012 and Figure 1, 19). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Jones wherein at least one user receives the information about the location by using a personal computer to allow others to monitor progress on a journey (0012).

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. in view of Kennedy, III et al. (US Patent No. 5,544,225)

Referring to claim 11, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 10, but do not teach wherein at least one packet comprising information about the location replaces at least one speech or data packet. Kennedy, III et al. teaches wherein at least one packet comprising information about the location replaces at least one speech or data packet (Column 22, Lines 35-45). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Kennedy, III et al. wherein at least one packet comprising information about the location replaces at least one speech or data packet to provide location information via a voice or data connection (Column 8, Lines 54-56).

Referring to claim 44, Sandhu et al further teaches the distribution medium comprising a computer readable medium (Figure 2, 17-i), a program storage medium (Column 2, Lines 58-62 and Figure 4), a record medium (Column 2, Lines 38-39), a computer readable memory (Column 2, 17-i), a computer readable software distribution package (Column 4, Line 10) , a computer readable signal (Figure 1), a computer readable telecommunications signal (Figure 1), and although Sandhu et al teaches using a PDA and Laptop he does not specifically state using a compressed software package. Kennedy III et al teaches using a compressed software package (Column 9, Lines 57-60). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Kennedy III et al of using a compressed software package to provide location information via a voice or data connection (Column 8, Lines 54-56).

8. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. in view of Schuster et al. (US Patent No. 6,577,622).

Referring to claim 13, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 13, but do not teach wherein each packet comprises information about whether it contains speech, data or information about the location of the mobile device. Schuster et al. teaches wherein each packet comprises information about whether it contains speech, data or information about the location of the mobile device (Column 18, Lines 27-32). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Schuster et al. wherein each packet comprises information about whether it contains speech, data or information about the location of the mobile device to enable an application to identify the type of packet (Column 18, Lines 27-32)

9. Claims 15, 32 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. in view of Salovuori (US Patent Publication No. 2002/0196781)

Referring to claim 15, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 15, but do not teach detecting a pressing of a predetermined key of the mobile device, activating speech transmission on the basis of the detection. Salovuori teaches detecting a pressing of a predetermined key of the mobile device, activating speech transmission on the basis of the detection (0052). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to

a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Salovuori of detecting a pressing of a predetermined key of the mobile device, activating speech transmission on the basis of the detection in a group call to request resources for speech (0052).

Referring to claim 32, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 32, but do not teach a keyboard with at least one key, means to detect a pressing of a predetermined key of the keyboard, means to activate speech transmission on the basis of the detection. Salovuori teaches a keyboard with at least one key, means to detect a pressing of a predetermined key of the keyboard, means to activate speech transmission on the basis of the detection (0052). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Salovuori of a keyboard with at least one key, means to detect a pressing of a predetermined key of the keyboard, means to activate speech transmission on the basis of the detection to request resources for speech in a group call (0052). Examiner equates keyboard with user interface keys.

Referring to claim 37, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 37, but do not teach keyboard with at least one key, means to detect a pressing of a predetermined key of the keyboard, and means to signal a transmission request to the network element on the basis of the detection, wherein the network element is configured to receive the request and allocate transmission turns between the mobile devices on the basis of the requests received

from the mobile stations.. Salovuori teaches keyboard with at least one key, means to detect a pressing of a predetermined key of the keyboard, and means to signal a transmission request to the network element on the basis of the detection, wherein the network element is configured to receive the request and allocate transmission turns between the mobile devices on the basis of the requests received from the mobile stations (0052). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Salovuori of a keyboard with at least one key, means to detect a pressing of a predetermined key of the keyboard, and means to signal a transmission request to the network element on the basis of the detection, wherein the network element is configured to receive the request and allocate transmission turns between the mobile devices on the basis of the requests received from the mobile stations to request resources for speech in a group call (0052). Examiner equates keyboard with user interface keys.

10. Claim 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al, Kinnunen et al. and Salovuori and further in view of Haartsen (US Patent Publication No. 2003/0048806)

Referring to claim 16, Sandhu et al, Kinnunen et al. and Salovuori teach the limitations of claim 16 including transmitting location information, but do not teach transmitting the information before the transmission of speech or data. Haartsen teaches transmitting the information before the transmission of speech or data (Figure 2). Therefore at the time the

Art Unit: 2617

invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al, Kinnunen et al. and Salovuori with the teaching of Haartsen of transmitting the information before the transmission of speech or data to prevent address contention in address list generation in overlapping, uncoordinated networks (0002).

Referring to claim 17, Sandhu et al, Kinnunen et al. and Salovuori teach the limitations of claim 17 including transmitting location information, but do not teach transmitting the information in a predefined part of the transmission. Haartsen teaches transmitting the information in a predefined part of the transmission (Figure 2). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al, Kinnunen et al. and Salovuori with the teaching of Haartsen of transmitting the information in a predefined part of the transmission to prevent address contention in address list generation in overlapping, uncoordinated networks (0002).

11. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al. in view of Grube et al. (US Patent No. 6,885,874)

Referring to claim 26, Sandhu et al. teaches the limitations of claim 26, but does not teach wherein transmission of location related information is triggered by an external event detected by a sensor of the mobile device. Grube et al. teaches wherein transmission of location related information is triggered by an external event detected by a sensor of the mobile device (Column 3, Lines 45-51). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al. with the teaching of Grube et al. wherein transmission of location related information is triggered by an external event detected by a sensor of the mobile device to provide a group call with location sharing (Column 3, Lines 18-20).

12. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al. in view of Kennedy, III et al.

Referring to claim 27, Sandhu et al. teaches the limitations of claim 27, but does not teach wherein transmission of location related information is triggered by a voice command or a sound. Kennedy, III et al. teaches wherein transmission of location related information is triggered by a voice command or a sound (Column 8, Lines 12-14 and Column 14, Lines 29-31). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al. with the teaching of Kennedy, III et al. wherein transmission of location related information is triggered by a voice command or a sound to provide location information via a voice or data connection (Column 8, Lines 54-56).

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. in view of Tano et al. (US Patent No. 5,828,987)

Referring to claim 31, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 31, but do not teach determining the location of the mobile device using an inertia navigation arrangement. Tano et al. teaches determining the location of the mobile device using an inertia navigation arrangement (Column 2, Lines 2-19). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Tano et al. of determining the location of the mobile device using an inertia navigation arrangement to provide location data when GPS reception is difficult due to tunnels and other obstacles blocking the GPS signals (Column 1, lines 8-12).

13. Claims 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. and further in view of Haartsen.

Referring to claim 33, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 33 including transmitting location information, but do not teach transmitting the information before the transmission of speech or data. Haartsen teaches transmitting the information before the transmission of speech or data (Figure 2). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Haartsen of transmitting the information before the transmission of speech or data to prevent address contention in address list generation in overlapping, uncoordinated networks (0002).

Referring to claim 34, Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. teach the limitations of claim 34 including transmitting location information, but do not teach transmitting the information in a predefined part of the transmission. Haartsen teaches transmitting the information in a predefined part of the transmission (Figure 2). Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Sandhu et al and Kinnunen et al. with the teaching of Haartsen of transmitting the information in a predefined part of the transmission to prevent address contention in address list generation in overlapping, uncoordinated networks (0002).

Allowable Subject Matter

14. Claim 41 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Referring to claim 41, the references cited do not teach a network server configured to receive a location information request, to send location information updated within a given time limit as a response to the request, and to request the updating of location information not updated within the given time limit.

Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Adachi U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0013462 discloses position information notifying system and method.

Guyot U.S. Patent No. 7,016,693 discloses method and apparatus for reporting location of a mobile terminal.

Harris U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0090957 discloses provision of position information in cellular network data transmission.

Laird et al. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0085257 discloses mobile emergency notification system.

Maanoja et al. U.S. Patent No. 2005/0043038 discloses provision of location information.

Matsuda U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0185870 discloses location system and method for operating mobile terminal as a responsible location for selecting a positioning method.

McDonnell et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,813,499 discloses providing location data about a mobile entity.

Mizugaki et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,750,812 discloses terminal and server for mobile terminal positioning system.

Naghain et al. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0148774 discloses location of a mobile station in a telecommunication system.

Roel-Ng et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,002,936 discloses system and method for informing network of terminal-based positioning method capabilities.

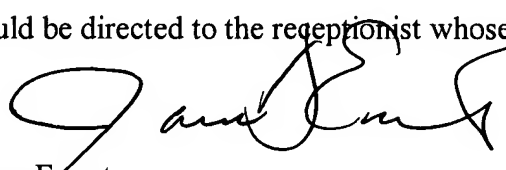
Art. Unit: 2617


Rorabaugh U.S. Patent No. 6,922,635 discloses method and system for determining absolute positions of mobile communications devices using remotely generated positioning information.

Sakuma U.S. Patent No. 6,317,605 discloses mobile communication system.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James D. Ewart whose telephone number is (571) 272-7864. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7am - 4pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571)272-7872. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (571) 273-8300 for regular communications and (571) 273-8300 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571)272-2600.


James Ewart
March 24, 2006


WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600